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in case no state denounces the convention twelve months before the expiration of the five-year period.

Art. 11. The provisions of the convention shall apply to the provinces and colonies beyond seas and foreign possessions of the high contracting parties. There are excepted, however, the colonies and possessions of Great Britain and the Netherlands, save in what is set forth according to the provisions of Articles 5 and 8.

Art. 12. This convention shall be ratified at Brussels on February 1, 1903.

Final protocol considered as forming part of the convention added to Article 2: The governments of Great Britain and the Netherlands declare that no bounty, direct or indirect, shall be accorded to sugars of their colonies during the existence of the convention, and that no preference shall be given in their respective countries to colonial sugars as against foreign sugars.

New Books.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW. By Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL.D. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. Octavo, sheep, 912 pages. Price, \$6.

This is, everything considered, the most important treatise on international law that has appeared in the English language for some years. It is up-to-date, scholarly, comprehensive, historically rich and discriminating, and written in a warm, lucid style that makes it actually pleasurable reading, compared with many other books in the same field.

If a young American student of the subject had to do with one book, he could not do better, we think, than to procure this, and it is admirably suited for use as a textbook in the schools of law. It is copious in its citation of and reference to the authorities, and will put students into intelligent touch with the whole literature of international law.

As a book of reference, also, it is altogether the best for general and handy use that we have seen. It does not attempt to do over again the work done by the great writers of the past, but it sets this forth in a fresh, modern way which puts it at easy command and shows its genetic connection with the present more perfect development of the subject.

Mr. Taylor has an unusually clear conception and high appreciation of the more recent growth and improvement of international law and of the various causes which have worked, separately and unitedly, to bring this about. His treatise is the first one of its kind, so far as we know, to incorporate in the text the substance of the work of the Hague Conference and to give it its proper setting in the development of a higher order of international relations.

His treatment of the sources of international law in Part II., if not new in substance, is fuller, clearer and simpler in form than is usual in such works. He gives the five sources as: (1) international courts, congresses and conferences; (2) the works of the great publicists; (3) treaties of alliance, peace, commerce, etc.; (4) instructions given by states for the guidance of their own courts and officers; (5) diplomatic intercourse. Each of these sources is taken up and discussed in a lucid and instructive way, the fifty pages devoted to the work of

the publicists from the times just preceding Grotius till the present being among the most luminous in the treatise. All the great treaties, leagues, alliances and acts of intervention of modern times are carefully examined and their bearing on the development of international law given.

The extension of the international system to the New World is unfolded from the American point of view, but the treatment of the Monroe Doctrine, though elaborate, does not throw much new light upon that much debated subject.

His discussion of diplomatic intercourse as a source of international law — a wide and rich field for investigation — is so brief and general as to be very unsatisfactory. Instead of a page, at least twenty could have been profitably given to this branch of the subject, which has as yet been so little worked.

Part III., which treats of the duties of states in time of peace, Part IV., treating of their duties in time of war, and Part V., which expounds the rights and duties of neutral states, cover the ground in these respects usually gone over by writers on international public law. The author, of course, gives the latest and highest developments of the international system in these particulars, and thus brings into his work much that is practically new. His discussion of the place of part-sovereign states, of joint-states and of neutralized states in the international system is well done.

In the chapter on the treaty-making power several pages are devoted to treaties of arbitration, arbitral courts and the permanent tribunal provided by the Hague Conference. He recognizes fully the great importance of arbitration in present international law, and considers the setting up of the Hague Court a most hopeful sign.

In his discussion, in Part IV., of the laws of war as to enemy property at sea, while recognizing the present tendency to exempt from capture at sea all private property except contraband, Mr. Taylor does not seem, on the whole, to think well of this tendency, on the ground that "crippling of commerce" is an effective means of war. We are sorry to see that his thought on this subject is much behind that of the larger number of the leading publicists of the day.

The subject of neutrality, which has come into such great prominence in recent years, is treated, in the last division of the work, with great fullness and clearness.

The only regret one has in laying down this remarkable work is that Mr. Taylor has confined himself so entirely to the exposition of international law as it actually exists, and has not in some parts given, incidentally at least, more attention to its improvement. He might have used in his own case, with great effectiveness, his dictum in regard to the publicists, that they are "not only witnesses to the existence of rules laid down by others, but are also creators of rules evolved from their mere sense of law." Mr. Taylor, who has served his country as a minister plenipotentiary abroad, brought to his task of preparing this treatise large experience in the diplomatic service and a ripe and varied scholarship, especially in the field of history and constitutional law. International law at some points is almost ages behind the present position of civilization, as expressed in the existing systems of municipal law. He might have used most helpfully his "mere sense of law" in incidentally

giving direction to the needed reforms, without in the least interfering with the exposition of the subject according to the historic method, which he has done with such admirable insight, clearness and fullness.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO. By Ernest Crosby. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 393 pages. Price \$1.50.

Mr. Crosby needs no introduction to the readers of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. Those who have read the strong and searching articles from his pen which have appeared in our pages will want to read this story at once. It is a satirical novel on the military history of the United States for the past four years, the moral hollowness of which is depicted in the most unsparing caricature. But it is more than this. It is an exposition in concrete story form of the essential absurdities, vanities, immoralities, heartlessness and inhumanity of militarism and war, as Don Quixote was of the insanity and grotesqueness of knight-errantry.

There is not a phase of the evil which is not set out in its true inwardness. The bad effect on child-life of toy soldiers and instruments of war, of military companies and drill for boys; the base and brutal hazing at the military and naval schools; the silliness of girls and women about brass buttons and gold lace; the flirtations and licentiousness accompanying army life; the turning of good-for-nothings and scoundrels into "heroes" and "patriots" by getting them dressed in soldiers' clothes; the struggles for promotion and the quarrels of officers; their ridiculous fondness for decorations and badges; the abject moral slavery of the soldier; the corrupt money-making schemes attending wars; the corruption and falsehood of the press; the baleful influence of war upon politics,—all these Mr. Crosby has exhibited in their true character with so much fidelity that one grows more and more disgusted with them all as the story proceeds.

Poor Sam Jinks, the hero, goes into the soldier's life for all that there is in it; and he certainly gets it by the time he comes out at the end a stark and silly lunatic, made such by the struggle between his inherent manhood and the false one which he attempts to impose upon himself. He makes no reserves either of intelligence or conscience. He aspires to be the perfect soldier, the consummate killing machine, who does not think, but simply obeys. The most tragic scene in the book is the one where the poor fellow breaks down and finds himself unable to become the "perfect soldier," according to the German Emperor's model—one who in obedience to orders will not hesitate to shoot instantly even his own relatives. Jinks finally, after great struggle and depression, reaches this standard, but only when his real self is prostrate and dead.

Mr. Crosby is a master of satire, and in this story he has let himself out the full length of his tether. He hates war from the moral and spiritual point of view, and there are few that can stand up to him in serious argument. But he here approaches the subject from an altogether different point of view. The iniquities of the war system from the moral point of view are not greater to him than its ludicrousness from the intellectual. He cannot see, for the life of him, how men of sense can uphold it or have anything to do with it, and

he believes that the whole thing can be laughed out of existence.

This book is of peculiar interest to us. It grew out of an address on "The Absurdities of Militarism" delivered by Mr. Crosby at Tremont Temple, Boston, at a meeting held under the auspices of the American Peace Society. In this address Mr. Crosby suggested that some humorist might do a great service to the world by a satirical work on war, as Cervantes had done in the case of knight-errantry. Some of his auditors suggested to him afterwards that he should undertake this task himself. So "Captain Jinks, Hero" came to be written.

The story is illustrated by Dan Beard, whose cartoons are even more intensely satirical than Mr. Crosby's writing. Some of them are droll, some painful, some sickening, some awe-inspiring, some awakening shame and indignation,—but all true to the conditions which they portray.

The book, which we confess is to us somewhat too intense and unrelieved in its satirical development, is sure to be mercilessly criticised by the votaries of war. It will make many of them—if they should be so fortunate as to read it—thoroughly mad at first, but perhaps for this very reason it will do the more good. Certainly no one who reads it will ever be able to forget it or to throw off the repugnance to war which it will create. It ought to have a very wide circulation among and by all opponents of war.

Report of the American Friends' Peace Conference.

The Report of the American Friends' Peace Conference held in Philadelphia in December, 1901, has just been published. It is an octavo pamphlet of 234 pages, and contains all the papers read and the substance of all the discussions. Copies of the Report may be had at the office of the American Peace Society at ten cents each. Postage and wrapping ten cents additional.

Members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—His Excellency Count Frédéric Schönborn, Doctor of Laws, President of the Imperial Court of Justice, former Minister of Justice, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency M. D. De Szilagy, former Minister of Justice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc.; Count Albert Apponyi, Member of the Chamber of Magnates and of the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc. M. Henri Lammasch, Doctor of Laws, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

BELGIUM.—His Excellency M. Beernaert, Minister, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron Lambermont, Minister, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Chevalier Descamps, Senator; M. Gustave Rolin-Jacquemyns, former Minister of the Interior.